IX. *An Account of an Appulſe of the* Moon *to the Planet* Jupiter, *obſerved at* Chelſea, *by Mr.* Samuel Dunn.

Read Feb. 17, 1763.

THE alteration of the angles of poſition made by the cuſps of the Moon, and a planet to which the Moon makes a near appulſe, will always enable the aſtronomically inclined to determine from obſervation, the longitudes of places, by the naked eye and a clock or watch ſet to apparent or equal time.—Such an obſervation I made at Chelſea 25th Dec. 1762 at $11^h - 0' - 30''$ apparent time, the ſatellites being as in the figure at the ſame time. — Jupiter's diſtance from the Moon half a degree. TAB. II.

Lat. 51° 29′ 5″, Long. 41″ Weſt of Greenwich.

X. *A Cata-*

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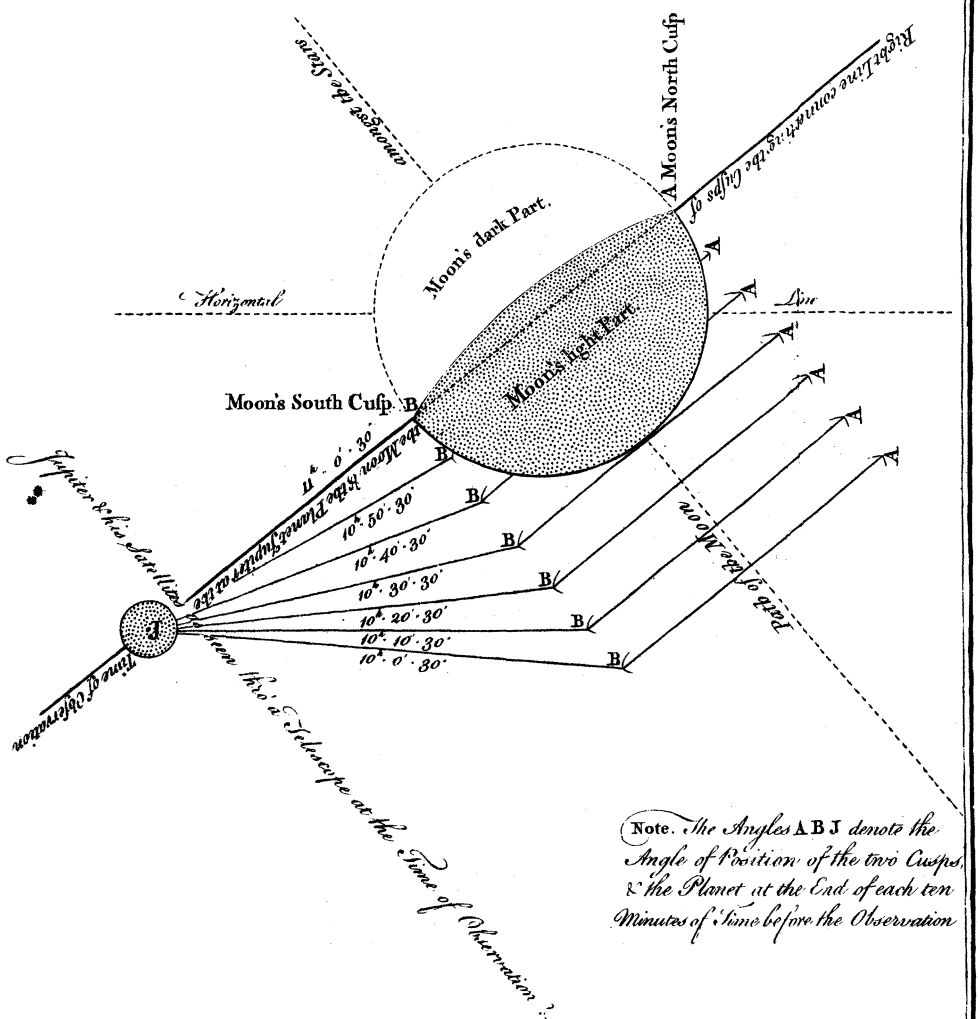
An Appulse of the Moon to the Planet Jupiter, 25. Dec.r 1762.


towards the Zenith
A Moon's North Cusp
Right Line connecting the Cusps of
Moon's dark Part.
Horizontal
Moon's light Part.
Moon's South Cusp. B
the Moon & the Planet Jupiter at the
11 . 0 . 30
10 . 50 . 30
10 . 40 . 30
10 . 30 . 30
10 . 20 . 30
10 . 10 . 30
10 . 0 . 30
B
A
Jupiter's apparent Path
Path of the Moon
Time of Observation
seen thro' a Telescope at the Time of Observation
Note. The Angles A B J denote the Angle of Position of the two Cusps, & the Planet at the End of each ten Minutes of Time before the Observation

J. Mynde sc.